Unit – sex – grammars

المقارنه والتفضيل في الصفات القصيره والطويله – Comparison

Short adjectives

Long adjectives

الصفات الطويله

المقارنه تتم بين اسمين عاقلين او غير عاقلين ـ شيئين

الصفات القصيره – Short adjectives

ملاحظه عندما تكون الصفه منتهيه بالاحرف التاليه فيجب ان تضاعف الاحرف الاخيره .(ليس كل الصفات)

d.g.t.n.

•

الصفه	المعنى	الصفه / المقارنه	المعنى	صفه التفضيل
				est + الصفه – The
Thin	نحيف	Thinner	اندف	الانحف Thinnest
Sad	حزین	Sadder	احزن	الاحزن Saddest
Big	كىپىر	Bigger	اکبر	Biggest الأكبر
Fat	ناصح	Fatter	انصح	الانصح Fattest

Flat	منسط	Flatter	منبسط اكثر	المسطح اكثر Flattest
Hot	حامي	Hotter	احمى	الاحمى Hottest
Wet	رطب	Wetter	ارطب	الارطب Wettest
Pretty	جمیل/ ناعم	Prettier	اجمل	Prettiest الاجمل

One syllable – تعتبر صفات قصيره لانها تتألف من مقطع واحد ولا تقطع صوتيا بسبب حروف العله او اسطها

Examples

- 1- Ali is <u>smarter than</u> Rami
- 2- My car is faster than yours.
- 3- My house is bigger than your house.
- 4- Aqaba is <u>farer than</u> Madaba.

عندما تكون الصفه تنتهي بالحرف y فتصبح كتابتها ier ونلغي الحرف الاخير

У

الصفه	المعنى	الصفه المقارنه	المعنى	صفه التفضيل
Нарр У	ببعيد	Happ <u>ier</u>	اسعد	The happiest

Cloud y	غائم	Cloud <u>ier</u>	اغيم	The cloudiest

- Salem is <u>happier than</u> his brother.
- Irbid is **cloudier than** Amman.

وهناك بعض الاستثناءات لبعض الصفات ومنها .

الصفه	المعنى	الصفه المقارنه	Superlative
Well	دسنا	Better	الافضل The best
Good	गॅंं		
Bad	سيئ	Worse	الاسو The Worst
Little	قليل	Less	الأقل The least

- Ahmad is <u>better</u> than Ali.
- My condition is worse than yours.

- far والاستثناء الآخر هو -

الصفه	المعنى	الصفه المقارنه	المعنى
Far	1121	Further – farer	ابعد ـــ اكثر

/// التفضيل للصفات القصيره - SUPERLATIVES

تستخدم للتعبير عن الافضل و هو الدرجه الثالثه /// الافضل - الاحسن - الاكبر لتفضيل شيئ ثالث على شيشين او شخص ثالث على شخصين .

بعد الصفه The – est

VOLING	a ål .	YOUNGER	The youngest
YOUNG	يافع	اصغر ــ افيع	الافيع

الصفه	المقارنه	التفضيل
Fast	Faster	The fastest
Small	Smaller	The smallest

- Ali is **the smallest** student in the class.
- Rama is the youngest girl in the school.
- I am the happiest man in the earth.

صفات قصير للحفظ

تفضيل مقارنه صفه

Fast – faster – the fastest - سريع

Smart – smarter – the smartest - نكي

Wet – wetter – the wettest - رطب

Cold – colder – the coldest - بارد

Kind – kinder – the kindest - طويل

Tall – taller – the tallest -

الصفات الطويله

للتفضيل - the most للمقارنه - more than وهنا نستخدم كلمتي -

الصقه	المعنى	الصفه المقارنه	المعنى	الصقه المقضله / التقضيل	المعنى
Beautiful	جميل	More beautiful	اکثر جمالا	The most beautiful	الاجمل
Careful	حنر	More careful	اکثر حذرا	The most careful	الاحذر/ الاكثر حذرا"
Special	خاص	More special	اکثر خصوصیه	The most special	اکثر واکثر خصوصیه
Necessary	ضروري	More necessary	اکثر ضروره	The most necessary	الاكثر والاكثر ضروره

الصفات الطويله تعتبر طويله لانها اكثر من مقطع صوتي وتقطع صوتيا

المقارنه في الصفات الطويله -

- Math is important, But science is more important than it .
- laila is beautiful , But Sana is more beautiful .
- Amal is the most beautiful girl over the word.

التفضيل في الصفات الطويله

- She is **the most** popular girl in the school.
- The engineers are **the most important** in our company.
- He is the most practical man in the company.

لاحظ الجدول التالي- صفات طويله للحفظ

الصفه	المعنى	الصفه المقارنه	الصفه التفضيليه
Awful	رديْ	More awful	The most awful
interesting	ممتع	More interesting	The most interesting
certain	اکید	More certain	The most certain
Expensive	غالي	More expensive	The most expensive
difficult	صعب	More difficult	The most difficult t
Complicated	لقعم	More complicated	The most complicated
Useful	ينف	More useful	Most useful
Important	مهم	More important	Most important
Exciting	مثیر	More exciting	Most exciting
Fluent	طلق	More fluent	Most exciting

انواع الجمله الوزاريه

جمله الصفه – be

والمقارنه تتم بين الاسماء وليس في الجمله مفعول به

الجمله الفعليه

فعل - فاعل - مفعول به

والمقارنه تتم بين المفعول بهم او مقدار كميه العمل من الفاعل على المفعولان يهم

اشكال الجمله - في اللغه الانجليزيه - جمله

- 1-<u>Sami</u> is more popular than <u>Ali</u> . (Be جمله)
- 2-Sami drinks coffee more than tea . (جمله فعليه وفيها فاعل واحد- مفعولان بهم)
- 3-Sami drinks coffee more than Ali .(فاعلان ومفعول به واحد)
- 4-students apply for English more than students applying for Math. (جمله فیها فاعلان ومفعول به اثنان ایضا)

الكلمات المظلله هي المعقوبه به في كل الجمل

Less – m	as منفیه as	as
	<u> Am . is . are / Be – جمل</u>	

في الصفات الطويله

امثله – Examples

1- Laila is less careful than Dalal.

Dala is more careful than laila. Liala isn't as careful as Dalal.

2- Laila is more careful than Dalal.

Dalal is **less** careful than lailal Dalal **isn't as** careful **as** laila .

- Less ----- more than
- Isn't as -----as
- More ----- less than
- Isn't as -----as
- Isn't as ---- as less
 - Aren't as ----as more

3- Dalal isn't as careful as laila.

مع ملاحظه الاسماء

Laila is more careful than dalal.

Dala **is less** careful than lalila.

• Sami <u>is</u> less popular than Marwan at school .

Marwan -----.

Our school <u>iS</u> more popular than yours

Yours -------

I <u>am</u> not as careless as you

You -----.

J ------

الصفات القصيره

عندما تكون الصفه قصيره ولا يستخدم فيها Less / more لانها فقط في الصفات الطويله - لاحظ التالي

Big	Bigger than	The biggest
Small	Smaller than	The smallest
Thin	Thinner than	The thinnest

عندما يكون للصفه القصيره صفه مقابله - يمكن البناء على الصفه المقابله - لاحظ

- 1- Sami is bigger than Ali.
 - Ali is smaller than Sami. هنا الصفه مقابله للصفه في الجمله الاصليه
 - Ali isn't <u>as big as</u> Sami .

لاحظ بين as----- Arعود الصفه بدون اضافات

- 2- My car is **faster** than your car.
 - Your car is <u>slower</u> than my car. (صفه مقِابله)
 - Your car isn't <u>as fast as</u> my car.
- 3- Our house isn't as big as your house.
 - Your house is bigger than our house .
 - Our house is **smaller** than your house .
 - Our house isn't as big as your house.

Exercise – 1

1-	Our school isn't as big as your school.
	Your school

Our school -----.

2- My bag <u>is</u> more practical than yours.

3- The cars **are** faster than the buses .

Buses -----.

The buses ------

تحويلات ضمائر الفاعل
I me
Hehim
She her
Itit
Youyou
Weus
They them

4-	This house is bigger than that one.
	That one
	That one
5-	She is more beautiful than her sister.
	Her sister
	Her sister
6-	They aren't as careless as you .
	You
	They
7-	The weather in Africa is hotter than in Jordan .
	The weather in Jordan
8-	Sami is better than Rami
	Rami
9-	Jamal isn't as good as Rami .
	Rami
	Jamal
10-	Speaking English is more beneficial than reading English stories .
	Reading English stories
	Reading English stories
11-	Laila is less interesting than Rama.
	Rama
	Rama
12	- Ali is faster than Sami .
	Sami
	Niether / noun nor / noun – ولا (اسم) ولا (اسم)
	(C)) •(
	وهذه العباره تأتي مع الصفات الطويله والقصيره

هذه الكلمه تعتبر نافيه للجمله

- Niethe Ali nor Sami are as intelligent as Rami. لا على ولا سامي اذكياء مثلهم مثل رامي (اي ان الاثنان اقل)
- Rami is **more** intelligent than Ali and Sami.
- Ali and Sami are less intelligent than Rami .
- Ali and sami aren't as intelligent as Rami.
- Neither Ali nor Sami are as good as Rami

لاحظ التصاريف الشاذه

- Good better the best
- Bad worse the worst
- Little less the least

الجمل الفعليه - اي التي فيها فاعل واحد ومفعولان بهم اثنان

Subject - v1 - (object 1) - than - (object 2)

يعتبر الفعل في الجمله - مصدر الصفه - حيث يحول الى التصريف الثالث وتتم المقارنه بين المفعول بهم

يوجد في الجمله فقط فاعل واحد ومفعول بهم اثنان وتتم المقارنه بين المفعول بهم الاثنان.



- 1- Tourists visit Petra more than Um- Qeis
- Um Qeis is less visited than Petra.
- Um Qeis isn't as visited as Petra.
- Petra is more visited than Um- Qeis.

Example -

- 1- Sami visits laila more than Marwa.
 - Marwa is **less visited** than Sami.
 - Marwa isn't as visited as laila.
 - Laila is more visited than Marwa.
- 2- Ali drinks coffee more than tea.
 - Tea is less drunk than coffee.
 - Tea isn't as drunk as coffee.
 - Coffee is more drunk than tea.
- 3- The students study **English** less than **math**.
 - Math is **more** studied than English.

- English is **less** studied than Math.
- English isn't as studied as Math.

الجمل الفعليه - اي التي فاعلان ومفعول به واحد

(Subject-1) - v1 - (object) - than - Sub 2)

- <u>as much as</u> - <u>as many as</u> - <u>Less</u> - <u>as many as</u> - <u>Less</u> - <u>as much as</u> - <u>as many as</u> - <u>Less</u> - <u>Mare</u> هنا

يوجد في الجمله فاعلان ومفعول به واحد وتتم المقارنه بين الفاعلان في الكميه والمقدار .

Laila visits her mother more than her sister.



Examples:

- 1- Sami drinks coffee more than Ali. (لاحظ المعفول به غير معدود)
 - Ali drinks coffee less than Sami.
 - Ali doesn't drink <u>as much</u> coffee <u>as</u> Sami. (حاله النفي على نفس زمن الجمله)
- 2- Buses carry more passengers than cars. (لاحظ المفعول به معدود)
 - Cars carry **fewer** passengers than buses .
 - Cars don't carry <u>as many</u> passengers <u>as</u> buses. (حاله النفي عبل نفس الزمن)

الجمله الفعليه المكونه من فاعلان مفعول بهم عدد اثنان

والجمله الفعليه المكونه من فاعلان ومفعول بهم عدد اثنان والتي fewer - less ----- fewer - less ير اد منها -

وهناك استخدامات اخرى ل Much, many-لاحظ

1- Students apply for math more than students apply for science.



(فاعلان - مفعول بهم اثنان)

اذا جاءت الجمله على هذا النحو فان المراد - many - fewer - لاحظ الاجابه للجمله السابق

- There aren't as many students apply for science as math
- Students apply for sciences aren't as many students as for math.
- Students apply for science is fewer than students apply for math.

واستخدمنا Many لان الفاعل معدود

- 2- Students studying math are fewer than students studying English.
- There aren't as many students studying math as English.
- Students studying math aren't as many students as English
- Students studying English are more than students studying math.

ملاحظه الجمل التاليه

عندما تكون (Not) اول الجمله الوزاريه

1- Students apply for math are more than students applied for Engli

Not -----

هنا تريد الوزاره عمل المقارنه Much – many ولكن يجب ملاحظه الفاعل فيما اذا كان باستخدام

معدود ام غير معدود او اسم مفرد لتحديد Much ام many وهنا معدود - لاحظ الحل

- Not as many students apply for English as math.
- 2- People visits Petra are more than people visiting Agaba.

Not -----.

People -----.

3- Sami drinks **orange juice** less than Ali who drinks **lemon**. (not) Sami doesn't drink **as much** orange juice **as** Ali.

Sami drinks more than drinking orange juice.

الظروف - earlier – later وتأتى في الجمل الفعليه فقط لانها ظروف

لاحظ الامثله – Examples

1-Student in Jordan start schooling one year earlier than students in japan.

- Students in japan start schooling one year later than students in Jordan .
- 1- Workers in Irbid work earlier than workers in Amman.



• Workers in Amman work later than workers in Irbid.

اقصر / اطول Longer – shorter

1- <u>We</u> spend at school **longer** time than <u>students in Britain</u>.



تحويلات ضمائر الفاعل				
I		Me		
He		Him		
She		Her		
You		You		
They		Them		
We		Us		

الجمل الفعليه - نبذه خاصه عنها

يجب التفريق بين نقطتان اساسيتان

1- اذا نزل احد المفعول بهم - فتكون المقارنه بين المفعول بهم كما تعملنا في السابقه

2- اذا نزل الفاعل اول الجمله فان المطلوب هنا

- less - fewer - حاله الأثبات

جمله فعليه – فعل وفاعل ومفعول بهم اكثر من واحد وهنا المقارنه تتم بين المفعول بهم ويتم تحويل فعل الجمله الى تصريف ثالث ليصبح صفه – لاحظ

2- Students studying math more than students studying **English**.

اذا نزل المفعول به فان المقارنه تتم بين المفعول بهم في الصفه – المحوله من الفعل التالث التصريف الثالث

- English is less studied than math
- English isn't as studied as math.
 - اذا نزل الفاعل اول الجمله فان المطلوب Less fewer much as many لاحظ

Students studying English are fewer than students study math.

Students study English aren't as many students as math.

اذا نزل الفاعل فان المطلوب هو

Many - fewer.

حاله الاثبات

اذا طلبت الوزاره ان تتم المقارنه بكميه ومقدار قيام الفاعل على كلا المفعول بهم فانه تريد ان تستخدم

مع المعدود - وغير معدود - Much, many - Less Fewer

وهنا تضع اول الجمله اسم الفاعل - لاحظ في الاعلى

The least – the most – the cheapest

الاقل - الاكثر - الارخص

ملاحظه

ان التصريف الثالث صفه اذا تبع باسم

-تستخدم هذه العبارات فقط لتفضيل اسم واحد من الاعلى او لتقليل اسم (اقل شيء)

- Math is the most studied subject . تفضيل اسم واحد
- <u>Science</u> is **the least** studied subject . خط الاسماء تحتها خط واحد لاحظ الاسماء تحتها خط واقل من الثاني فان المقارنه تكون باستخدام وفي حال ان يكون احدهم اكثر او اقل من الثاني فان المقارنه تكون باستخدام

More than - less than

- English is **more** studied **than** math (المقارنه بين اسمان)
- Math is **less** studied **than** English . (المقارنه بين اسمان)

استخلاص بيانات من جدول - (فعل)

لاحظ الجدول (بيانات من جدول-1)

نسبه الموضوع المدروس – Students studying subjects- numbers

Subject	No- student studying	Quantifiers
Math	500- students	Less – more
English	700- students	The most/more
Science	400-students	Less more
Art	200-students	The least/ less

- The most studied subject is English . * English is the most studied subject
- The least studied subject is art . * Art is the least studied subject .
- English is more studied than all
- Math is **more** studied than science and art .
- Art is **less** studied than science, English and math.

الصفه الاصليه

لاحظ الجدول (بيانات من جدول-2) Popular subject –

Popular subjects in Jordan					
Jordan	English	90%			
	Math	85%			
	Science	50%			
	Arabic	75%			

- English is more popular subject than all in Jordan.
- Math is more popular subject than science ,and Arabic in jordan.
- Arabic is the least popular subject.
- English is the most popular subject.

بيانات من جمله فعليه والمقارنه تتم بين المفعول بهم

- 2010 CE- 2000 tourists visited **Petra** ,2500 of them visited **Aqaba** ,while **Um- Qeis** by 2300 tourists . (الصفه من فعل الجمله حيث يحول الى التصريف الثالث)
- Aqaba is more visited than Petra and Um- Qeis .
- Petra is less visited than Aqaba but more visited than Um- Qeis.
- The least visited is Petra . * Petra is the least visited .
- The most visited is Agaba . *Agaba is the most visited .

Visited

صفه

قد تكون ايه مقدمه من الوزاره